

IN THE UNITED STATES COURT OF APPEALS  
FOR THE SIX CIRCUIT  
CINCINNATI, OHIO

FILED  
JAMES BONINI  
CLERK

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UNITED STATES OF AMERICA )

v. )

**RECEIVED**  
MAURICE JOUETT )

CRIMINAL NO. 1:02-cr-00074 )  
CIVIL NO. 1:05-cv-00324 )

JAN - 4 2006

**LEONARD GREEN, Clerk**

A NOTICE OF APPEAL AND REQUEST FOR  
CERTIFICATE OF APPEALABILITY FROM  
THE UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT  
FOR THE SOUTHERN DISTRICT OF OHIO,  
THE HONORABLE ARTHUR SPIEGEL, UNITED  
STATES SENIOR DISTRICT JUDGE

JURISDICTIONAL STATEMENT

This is an action under 28 U.S.C. 2255, petitioner Maurice Jouett was convicted in Federal Court in Southern District of Ohio, Western Division, on count one, possess with the intent to distribute a schedule II controlled substance, cocaine base, in an amount in excess of fifty (50) grams. In violation of 21 U.S.C. 841 (a)(1) and 841 (b)(1)(A)(iii) count two, possess a firearm, in and affecting commerce, all in violation of 18 U.S.C. 922 (g)(1) and 18 U.S.C. 924 (A)(2) count three, did carry a firearm during and in relation to the commission of a drug trafficking offense, all in violation of 18 U.S.C. 924 (c)(1).

On January 22, 2003, petitioner was sentenced to 168 months on count one; 120 months on count two, and 60 months on count three.

Counts one and two to run concurrently, count three to be served consecutively. A notice of appeal was filed; denied on February 5, 2004, case number: 03-3214. On May 11, 2005, petitioner filed for relief pursuant to 2255 motion to vacate, set aside, or correct

petitioner's sentenced that was imposed illegal. The claims that petitioner raised were:

- (1) Violations of petitioner's rights to a fair and just jury.
- (2) Ineffective assistance of counsel
- (3) The jury never found petitioner guilty of crack cocaine
- (4) Violations of petitioner's rights to jury on prior convictions
- (5) Ineffective assistance of counsel, where counsel failed to raised above issues when requested to do so

On August 16, 2005, petitioner 2255 motion was denied, petitioner timely filed a "Motion for Reconsideration" (Rule 59 (e)), which was denied on November 2, 2005.

The District Court pronounced that petitioner is barred from raising said claims in the habeas absent "cause and prejudice." However, the court did addressed one of petitioner (ineffective assistance of counsel) claim and denied it because petitioner failed to demonstrate ineffective assistance of counsel.

#### STANDARD OF REVIEW

This court reviews the denial of a motion of relief under 28 U.S.C. 2255 denovo with respect to questions of law. United States v. Hopkins 268 F.3d 222, 224 (4th Cir. 2001.) Claims of ineffective assistance of counsel involve mixed questions of law and fact, and the district court's findings accordingly are reviewed by this court de novo. Becton v. Barnett 920 F.2d 1190, 1192 (4th Cir. 1990); United States v. Witherspoon 231 F.3d 923 (4th Cir. 2000)(Court decides de novo whether "specific facts constitute ineffective assistance of counsel") with respect to factual matters, the court may employ one of two standards. Where the district court has held an evidentiary hearing, this court reviews for clear error. Where the district court considered only the record before it, this court may review the findings de novo. Robinson v. Arvonio 27 F.3d 877, F.3d 877, 883 (3rd Cir. 1994), vacated on other grounds, 513 U.S.

1186 (1995), see also Re v. Snyder 293 F.3d 678, 680 (3rd Cir. 2002)  
(citing Robinson and undertaking de novo review where district court did not conduct evidentiary hearing.)

THE DISTRICT COURT ERRED IN  
DENYING PETITIONER AN EVIDEN-  
TIARY HEARING ON HIS CLAIM OF  
INEFFECTIVE ASSISTANCE OF COUNSEL.

The Court ruled that three of the four claims were procedurally barred as they were new arguments raised for the first time in a habeas petition, further, that petitioner's attempt to "evade" the law of procedural default by simply bootstrapping his claims to an ineffective assistance of counsel claim.

With all due respect, petitioner raised ineffective assistance of counsel in every claims within his direct 2255 motion, petitioner's stated on (line-13-p.6 of the original 2255 motion) That: " My attorney failed to raise these issues, when I requested him to do so."

Under the umbrella of ineffectiveness of counsel, all petitioner need to prove is: (1) that counsel's performance was deficient and that the deficient performance prejudiced the defense; (2) petitioner must show a reasonable probability, that but for counsel's failings, the outcome would have been different. Prejudice is present when counsel's errors are so serious that the client is deprived of a fair trial. The standard for determing whether the outcome would have been different is whether there is a reasonable probability that in the absence of the errors, the fact finder would have had a reasonable doubt as to petitioner's guilt. Strickland v. Washington 466 U.S. 688, 687, (1984).

In petitioner 2255 motion, petitioner's proved that trial counsel was ineffective due to specific failing during trial, (claim one) when the jury saw petitioner in handcuffs (claim two) attorney was

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ineffective by allowing the court to admit insufficient reliable  
evidence; (claim three) attorney was ineffective for failing to  
filed motion to excluded the used of audio tape.

Therefore, the district court erred in denial petitioner an  
evidentiary hearing base on already prejudicially apparent to the  
jury.

THE DISTRICT COURT ERRED IN  
FINDING PETITIONER'S CLAIMS  
PROCEDURALLY DEFAULTED

The District Court found that the claims were barred by  
procedural default. In making its cursory review, the district  
court din not address petitioner's claim that, even assuming some  
claims might be barred by procedural default, petitioner had  
shown sufficient cause and prejudice based on counsel's performance,  
futher, cause and prejudice based on the law from the time of  
filing his 2255 motion to exouse the default. See Deck v. Missouri  
U.S. No. 04-5293 (5/23/05) This Honorable Court must not implicate  
any unique interests in judicial efficiency, conservation of scare  
judicial resources, and orderly and prompt administration of justice  
that might work against the court's considering the issues on the  
merits.

Also , procedural default is an affirmative defense, Trest v.  
Cain 522 U.S. 87, 89, (1997). To pursue the defaulted claim in  
habeas, he must first demonstrate either cause and actual prejudice

THE DISTRICT COURT ERRED IN  
CONSTRUING PETITIONER'S RULE  
(59)(e) MOTION TO RECONSIDER-  
ATION INTO A SECOND OR SUCCE-  
SSIVE HABEAS, IS A VIOLATION  
OF PETITIONER RIGHTS TO PRE-  
SENT A PROPER AND JUST CLAIM

The District Court erred in recharacterized petitioner  
Rule (59)(e) motion into a second or successive motion without

the protections of United States v. Miller. Rule (59)(e) is a gatekeeping in requesting that the courts reviews theirs opinions and/or correct their own mistake. Pro'se complaints and motions from prisoners are to be liberally construe. Resnick v. Hayes 213 F.3d 443, 447, (9th Cir. 2000). This acts is great disadvantage to petitioner as it seriously diminished the possibility of successfully filing a future, properly drafted and documented motion. Under the Antiterrorism and Effective Death Penalty Act, (AEDPA), the opportunity to file successive motions under 28 U.S.C. § 2255 is strictly limited.

Second or successive motions may be certified only if based on "newly discovered evidence" or "a new rule of constitutional law."

The Courts have established a procedure to prevent a pro'se prisoner motions to be construe as anyother's motions, before recharacterization a district court must advise the pro'se petitioner of three options: (1) have the motion ruled upon as filed; (2) if the motion is not styled as a 28 U.S.C. 2255 motion, have the motion recharacterized as such and heard, but lose the ability to file second or successive motions absent certification from the court of appeals, or (3) withdraw the motion. When the district court transforms a requirement, the procedure is to informed (a) the pro'se with knowledge of the potential adverse consequences of such, consents or (b) the opportunity to withdraw the motion.

In this instant case at bar under either scenario, petitioner pro'se motion should has been applied liberally. Haines v. Kerner 404 U.S. 519, 520-521 (1972). Therefore, for all reasons herein, a certificate of appealability from this Honorable Court be issue and that this court reverse the district court's order and remand for an evidentiary hearing.

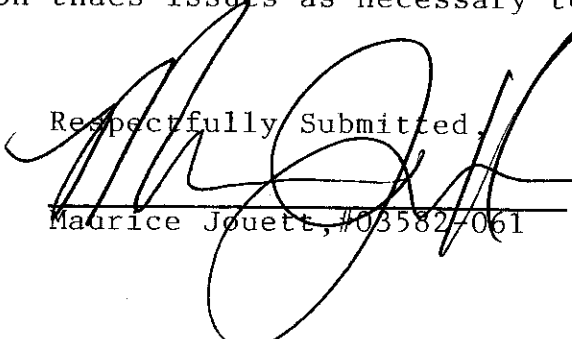
Post-Booker ruling, this Honorable Court must assert the Supreme Court decision that the guidelines was in fact unconstitutional and deprived petitioners from just and fair sentence.

Petitioner stated within the original 2255 motion that it was a violations of his constitutional rights for not having the jury to determining his prior convictions. Therefore, petitioner reserve the rights to challenge such enhancment once the sentencing commission applicate a new guideline system. As it stand now, any enhanced sentences that was imposed before the Booker ruling is "void", petitioner respectfully decline to "brief" In Depth concerning this issue.

#### CONCLUSION

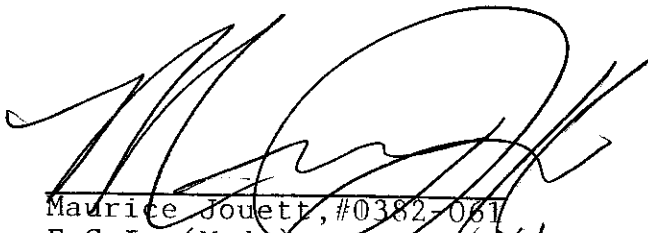
For the reasons stated within, petitioner respectfully requests that a certificate of appealability issue, and that this court reverse the district court's order and remand for an evidentiary hearing In the alternative, petitioner request that a certificate of appealability issue and that this court either consider petitioner's claims pursuant to ineffective assistance of counsel claims that the district court failed to address, or pursuant to petitioner in "handcuff." Petitioner request formal briefing and oral argument on thaes issues as necessary to award the requested relief.

Respectfully Submitted,

  
Maurice Jouett, #03582-061

CERTIFICATE OF SERVICE

I, certify that on 12/27, 2005, I sent a complete copy of this "Petition For Appeal and Certificate of Appealability." I also certifies that the original and two copies were mailed to: Clerk U.S. Court of Appeals, For the Sixth Circuit, 532 Potter St., U.S. Courthouse, 100 Fifth St. Suite 532, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202, Also one copy to: U.S. Dept. of Justice, U.S. Attorney Southern District of Ohio, 221 East Fourth St., Suite 400, Cincinnati, Ohio 45202



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